



LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#650 OCTOBER 19, 1974

Packet #650
October 19, 1974

TABLE OF CONTENTS (**denotes short--250 words or less)

NATIONAL

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH: Workers Talk About Conditions In BF Goodrich Plant: "You Walk Into A Place For Work, You're Shortening Your Life"	3
**FOOD: Cereal Giants Move Into "Natural Cereals" Business To Sweeten Profits	4
**GAYS: NYC Gay Activist Alliance Office Burned: "An Act Of Hostility Against Everything We're Fighting For"	5
JAMES EARL RAY: James Earl Ray's Hearing For A New Trial Begins; Maintains He Was "Set Up As A Patsy" In Martin Luther King Killing	6
WOUNDED KNEE: Government Convicts 4 Wounded Knee Defendants; More Trials Scheduled	8
**MARIJUANA: Roll Your Way To Jail	8

INTERNATIONAL

IRELAND: Prison Takeovers, Demonstrations, Sweep Northern Ireland To Protest Internment	1
VIETNAM: PRG, Third Force Call For Thieu's Ouster Before Continuing Discussions on Enforcement of Paris Accords	2
JAPAN: Peace Prize To Sato: "A Bad Joke"	5
**CHILE: Chile Tops U.S. Foreign Aid List in Latin America	5

GRAPHICS

COVER: "This Dust Is Making Me Sick". Goes with story on page 3. CREDIT: Workers World/LNS	
AMNESTY: Ad for war resisters to find legal help..P-1	
SOUTH VIETNAM: Photo from Paris press conference..P-1	
MOBILE HOMES: Photo of mobile home park.....P-1	
FORD: Cartoon about Ford making breakfast.....P-2	
NORTHERN IRELAND: Photo of internment form.....P-2	
BANKS: Photo from failure of Bank of U.S. (1930)..P-2	

TABLE OF MALCONTENTS

Collective: Minton Brooks, Ellen Garvey,
Cidne Hart, Laura Levande, Sarah Plant,
Barbara Plog, Sandy Shea, Mike Shuster,
Ron Sirak, Nancy Stiefel

Comrades: Judy Rabinovitz, Ron Alden,
Carol Woolverton, Jessica Siegel

Correspondents: Schofield Coryell--Paris

#####

CORRECTION: in this packet, headline on page 5 left
column should read:

PEACE PRIZE TO SATO: "A BAD JOKE"

#####

ATTENTION ... ATTENTION

By now you should all have your subscription
bills for the month of October. Please, before
you move on to the stories in this packet, pick
up a pen and write yourself a note on your left
wrist -- "PAY THE LNS BILL". That way you won't
forget. Or don't bother writing the note...pick
up a pen and write out a check for the amount
you owe and send it today. Or go find the person
from your group that pays the bills, pick up
a pen and write a note on his/her wrist.

Whatever.... the point is we haven't been
receiving this month's payments, and we really
need it.

Thankyou, thankyou

The LNS Collective

Packet #650

October 19, 1974

LIBERATION News Service
160 Claremont Avenue
New York, New York 10027
Phone: (212) 749-2200

Second Class Postage
Paid at New York, NY

Published twice a week except for the last week in the month when it is published once a week

Subscriptions: \$20 a month, \$240 a year

Copyright © 1974 by LNS News Service, Inc.

IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON.

(See packet #620 for background and graphics on vinyl chloride and see graphics in this packet)

WORKERS TALK ABOUT CONDITIONS IN BF GOODRICH PLANT:
"YOU WALK INTO A PLACE FOR WORK,
YOU'RE SHORTENING YOUR LIFE"

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (LNS)--In January 1974 the third B.F. Goodrich worker in three years died of angiosarcoma--a rare and fatal form of liver cancer recently found to be caused by exposure to vinyl chloride. VC is the foundation of much of the modern plastics industry, and in 1972 was reported the 26th most widely produced chemical in the United States. Over 10% of it is processed into a white, fine powdery resin called polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Over 700,000 workers in this country and many abroad work with VC or PVC.

The following is an edited version of a talk with workers in a B.F. Goodrich plant in Louisville. It appeared originally in the Southern Patriot.

* * *

The dust...is actually a product that they (Goodrich) are making--the finer the dust, the better the product. It starts out in a liquid form, then it drops into big dryers and the dust is so fine that if you try to sweep up some of it on the floor, which sometimes is in piles two feet high, it is so heavy and so fine that if you sweep it with a broom it'll hit the wall and wave back just like water.

I've read where the finer the particles of dust, the further down your lungs they travel and it chokes you sooner. You know your breathing is cut off much sooner than if they were larger pieces.

You have to work in this type of thing where the dust is 6 inches thick on everything you touch. When you come out of a job like that at dinner time, this is hanging all over you--it's in the pores of your skin--it's so fine it's in your eyes.

A shower does not really get it out of your skin and you're not allowed to use any type of vacuum system or compressed air to blow the stuff off your clothes. In other words you've got to eat your dinner with it. You can wash your hands and dry them off and they'll look as pretty as anything you ever saw in your life and about five minutes later you look at them and they're snow white again.

We didn't have any place to eat. These guys got on these benches, all this dirt, chemicals and stuff settles around them. They eat right there on the bench--they're bound to absorb some of these chemicals in their food.

Of course they (Goodrich) said they didn't have the space, didn't have the money, didn't have the time. When all this came out--about cancer--they set up a couple of trailers for us to eat in.

The man goes through the manhole and goes down into the poly (the vat where PVC is produced). Now we have to have a safety permit to enter these tanks--before a guard will give you a safety permit he has to put a monitoring device in there from the top to see if the gas content is low enough.

This hose with the monitoring device has never

been over three feet long--the poly from the very top to the very bottom is ten feet. The explosive content can't be measured from the top of the poly because the gas and vinyl chloride is heavier than air. The man having to work in the bottom here around the bearing and around the drive shaft area is working in the last 24 inches of this poly and cleaning out where all the polyvinyl fumes are laying.

See, we're worried about it exploding and also about what we're inhaling.

Another problem, they have these silos. They store the final product there--like your resins and your cubes. At one time they required two people--one to be a standby when you go into these units. They even cut this out, because of its cost. We still feel its necessary to have two people when a man goes in there in case something would happen, in case a man would have a heart attack, or a man become asphyxiated.

This is why a union safety committee would be important--to bring these things up. They could force an issue like this. The company don't want to face the fact that these people are concerned and you have to spend a couple of more bucks to have two people on.

We're trying to get a union safety committee set up to where we could get it out in the open--to find out why your buddy works over here in the mill room all of a sudden up and dies. And when you work with somebody and they just drop over, then you know something's got to be wrong.

When it first broke out about the cancer, they (Goodrich) were interested in getting a safety committee. But then when they thought it was over, and they said they'd done some research on the thing. There was Dow Chemical and Dupont, two of the biggest companies in the world--they say they had had bad experiences with labor management as far as safety aspects go.

They tell us at first they need a committee and then they come back in another meeting and tell you they've looked the situation over and 'We don't feel it's necessary.'

If we had a problem come up in the plant, we'd go to our general foreman or somebody like that and we would say, 'Well this condition exists over here.' Well, he might go over there and take a look at it the next day or a week later, or maybe the next time we'd have a meeting we'd say something about it and he'd say, 'By gosh, I forgot that--it completely slipped my mind.'

We want to set up a committee where we as individuals--back in the shop--one or two people in each shop would write these things down and then follow them up and see that they were done. We felt like it would be a life saving thing.

I think you would find a good number of people here have bad lungs. They used to come out here with a chest x-ray machine. They did that till about three or four years ago and then they knocked that off. The TB society didn't have any facility down here where they could set up their

machines any more.

One of our proposals in our negotiations is to have multiple testing. In this company the only time they give a test is when there's a problem. Like when there was a finger disease they gave the men in maintenance an x-ray test--but only for one year. And some people were affected by it later on.

I was there in '64 when fellows had problems with their hands. When we went to the company they would say, 'We have a good safety department and it's none of your business and we're handling it and don't bother yourself.'

We've been told time and time again that there's nothing around here that's going to hurt you. But I'm

MINORITIES HIT HARDEST BY OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Increasing evidence shows that black and minority people, forced to have the lowest paying, dirtiest, and most dangerous jobs, are the part of the population most adversely affected by occupational diseases and unsafe conditions. A few examples follow:

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health has released a study showing that coke oven workers in steel plants are far more likely to die of lung cancer than other steel workers. These jobs are the worst in the steel industry and are almost always given to black workers. Of workers whose jobs are on top of the coke batteries, 15 out of every 132 will die of lung cancer, the study reports.

Workers in foundries and blast furnaces, where molten metal is handled at high temperatures and injuries are common, are mostly black. Women and men working in dry cleaning establishments are effected by the heat and solvent fumes.

In the most labor-intensive agricultural parts of the country--the South and Southwest--pesticides kill more than 800 people a year. Black and Chicano adults and children cultivated fruit and vegetables are forced back into the fields while sprayed pesticides are still heavy in the air. The average life expectancy of a farm worker is 49 years.

Accidents kill a much higher proportion of black workers than whites, and the situation is getting worse. In 1950, the rate of deaths due to accidents was 25 percent higher for blacks. By 1969, the black rate was 43 percent higher.

Cancer, on the increase as an industrial disease, is another example. In 1950 there was virtually no difference in the black and white rates. But by 1969, blacks were dying of cancer at a rate 25 percent higher than whites.

sure since '64 they've known vinyl chloride is dangerous because these fellows got this skin disease.

We have an operator that has been there at least 20 years. Now the man has such a bad case of--well, they may call it acne--when my friend had it they called it cancer. It looks like the man's nose is falling off. It's hard to say what's in that man's mind. He's probably sending his kids to college. He probably needs the money. He knows in his own heart that his case is terminal. He's just going from day

to day, one foot right after the other. He must have pain. I don't ask him. It's one of the things you don't do.

You're up the creek without a paddle and if you're here five or ten years that's the case. I'm 51. I've been here 19 years. Nobody wants to hire me. My lungs are messed up from being here. They won't admit it. In 19 years they never gave me a physical until now.

Most of the older guys go right on, never say anything. This is where their money comes from. They just walk around a little slower. No one wants to face a horrible reality, of the fact that you walk into a place for work and you're shortening your life a little more.

We feel that if they're really interested in doing something they should furnish uniforms for the people. They should furnish places for us to eat and they should also give us the right to say when something is unsafe--especially when what we're working with could give us cancer. And give us a test once a year so we can feel we're cleared each year.

--30--

CEREAL GIANTS MOVE INTO "NATURAL CEREALS" BUSINESS TO SWEETEN PROFITS

NEW YORK (LNS)--The "Big Three" breakfast cereal manufacturers--Kellogg, General Mills and Post--which control 80% of the nation's \$900 million a year breakfast cereal industry are notorious for nutritionally unsound cereals containing 40 to 50 percent sugar. Critics note that such a high sugar content promotes tooth decay and develops bad eating habits in children since they come to have a "sweet tooth".

Now, pressed by an increasing number of people who refuse to eat the junk, the Big Three have stepped into the "natural cereal" market and have created full scale advertising campaigns to tell you so. However, an examination of the five biggest selling natural cereals reveal that they contain up to five times the amount of sugar than cornflakes, and are up to four times as expensive per unit of protein.

Of the five largest selling brands, four--General Mills' "Nature Valley", Kellogg's "Country Morning", Pet's "Heartland" and Quaker's "100% Natural Cereal"--contain at least 20% sugar. Pet, Kellogg and General Mills all refuse to divulge the protein content of their cereals.

Colgate-Palmolive's "Alpin", with a sugar content of 13% is the lowest of the five big "natural cereals" in sugar, but still contains more sugar than corn flakes, Cheerios or even Frosted Flakes. Alpin, while having no more protein per serving than corn flakes, is three to four times as expensive per serving than cornflakes. In addition, the "natural cereals" tend to contain less minerals and vitamins than other ready-to-eat cereals which tend to be vitamin fortified.

--30--

PEACE PRICE TO SATO:
"A BAD JOKE"

LIBERATION News Service

TOKYO (LNS)--If the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize last year to Henry Kissinger was not enough to seriously discredit the Nobel Prize Committee, this year's choice of former Japanese Premier Sato as one of the two recipients should cast further doubt on the committee's standards.

In its telegram to Sato, the committee said they were giving him the award because during his term of office he had "followed a non-nuclear policy" and "contributed to the peace of the world." What it neglected to say, however, was that:

**During Sato's term of office--1964-1972--Japan's Self-Defense Forces became the strongest military force in "free Asia."

**When the bombing of North Vietnam began, Sato pledged to support the U.S. against the Vietnamese people.

**In June 1965, the Sato government, over popular opposition, rammed through the Japan-Republic of Korea Treaty which has been instrumental in building up the present Park dictatorship in South Korea.

**While the Sato government signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, it refused to put it to the Japanese Diet (parliament) for ratification, and it has not been ratified to this day.

**And when Okinawa was returned to Japan, Sato claimed that all nuclear weapons had been removed from the islands but evidence provided by Japanese people and American GIs have pointed to other conclusions. Furthermore, although the Japanese government continually maintained that there are no nuclear weapons in Japan itself, recent statements by a U.S. defense department source exploded this myth.

At the beginning of October, U.S. Rear Admiral Gene Larocque stated in Congressional testimony that it is no secret that U.S. ships carry nuclear weapons to Japan and that the Japanese government has been informed.

Reacting to this most recent disclosure, one Japanese paper declared that, if this is true, the Japanese government had been making fools of the people. And it went on to say that unless the matter is straightened out, anything could happen to U.S. President Ford when he visits Japan in November. In light of all these facts, it is ironic that Sato should have been cited by the Nobel Committee for his "non-nuclear policy."

"It makes a mockery of the Nobel Prize," stated one member of the Japanese Diet. (And another said, "It's a joke that would win a price in the Liar's Club Contest.")

More than a joke, however, it raises questions about how the Nobel Prize Committee comes to its decisions. Some Japanese press have reported that the Nobel-Prize-for-Sato-Drive began over a year ago and was led by his own aides and financial backers, as well as Premier Tanaka and Henry Kissinger.

-30-

[Thanks to New Asia News for most of the information in this story.]

NYC GAY ACTIVIST'S ALLIANCE OFFICE BURNED:
"AN ACT OF HOSTILITY AGAINST
EVERYTHING WE'RE FIGHTING FOR"

NEW YORK (LNS)--The headquarters of the New York Gay Activist's Alliance (GAA) was set on fire in the early morning hours of October 15. "It's certainly an act of hostility against the GAA and everything we're fighting for," said Monty Manford, the former president of the group.

GAA has rented the building, an old three story firehouse on Wooster Street in lower Manhattan, for four and a half years. Lesbian Feminist Liberation (LFL) and Dignity, a gay Catholic group, also rent space there.

Fire marshalls reported that the fire was set in six different locations in the building, and cans of lighter fluid were found. In addition, video equipment used for a cable television show, sound equipment used for dances, a typewriter and an adding machine were reported missing. The amount of damage done to the building has not yet been estimated and it's not clear whether people will be able to continue to use it.

"Being forced out under these conditions is really tragic," said Ginny Vida, a coordinator of Lesbian Feminist Liberation. The group will continue its meetings and other events at the New York Women's Center. "LFL is certainly not going to go out of business," she said. The GAA will continue its meetings at a local church.

Manford points out that this is not the first time that buildings used by gay groups have been set on fire. "This is a kind of violence we know and are determined to fight," he said. In three cities, the Metropolitan Community Church has been set on fire, as was a gay community services center in Buffalo. And last year 32 gay people died in a fire in a gay bar in New Orleans.

"There are so many people and interest groups that don't like gays and haven't the ability to co-exist with gay liberation," said Manford.

--30--

CHILE TOPS U.S. FOREIGN AID
LIST IN LATIN AMERICA

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Chile will receive \$85 million in U.S. foreign aid this year, more than any other Latin American country. This year's figure more than doubles the amount the U.S. gave Chile during the entire four years the Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende was in power. And nearly all of the U.S. money that flowed into Chile during the Allende years went to the Armed Services, despite the objections of the Popular Unity government. The aid eventually paid off for the U.S. in the military coup of Allende.

Brazil, with a population ten times that of Chile's is the only Latin American country to come close to the \$85 million Chile will receive. Brazil will receive nearly \$70 million, \$60 million of which will be for military purposes.

--30--

October 19, 1974

more

[See packet #617 for other information on James Earl Ray's move to plead not guilty]

JAMES EARL RAY'S HEARING FOR A NEW TRIAL BEGINS;
MAINTAINS HE WAS "SET UP AS A PATSY"
IN MARTIN LUTHER KING KILLING

by Wayne Chastain, Jr.

Pacific News Service/ LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's note: The following article is based, in part, on an interview with James Earl Ray conducted by Wayne Chastain last May. It is one of only two interviews Ray has given to the press in his more than six years in prison.]

What could be the longest proceeding of its kind in legal history begins on October 22, 1974 when U.S. Judge Robert McRae taps his gavel in a Memphis courtroom.

The hearing will be a Habeas Corpus proceeding into the case of James Earl Ray v. State of Tennessee.

Ray, 47, is the man history has already recorded as the assassin who shot and killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as King stood on a balcony of a Memphis motel at 6:01 p.m. on April 4, 1968.

Memphis police, the FBI and the State of Tennessee contend that Ray fired the shot from the bathroom window at the back of a rooming house next to the motel.

If the authorities and historians are in error, Ray must share the blame, because he pleaded guilty to King's murder on March 10, 1969, and received a 99-year sentence.

However, Ray attempted to reverse his guilty plea less than 24 hours later.

In a letter he wrote shortly after arriving in the Tennessee State Prison in Nashville, Ray again pleaded his innocence, fired his attorney, Percy Foreman of Houston, and contended Foreman had coerced him into making the guilty plea. He sent his letter to Judge Preston Battle, who had approved the negotiated guilty plea. Battle received the letter five days after the hearing, and died of a heart attack after spending most of the day conferring with a Shelby County assistant prosecutor on the matter.

Today, Ray still maintains he is innocent.

Ray's contention of innocence obtained more credibility last May when three men reported to have been involved in the actual assassination of King contacted Robert Livingston, Ray's new lawyer, and volunteered to testify if they would be granted immunity from prosecution. According to Livingston, the three men were paid a total of \$250,000 for the assassination and are willing to name four prominent American businessmen they claim put the bounty on King's head.

On June 3 of this year, the Supreme Court refused to hear a government appeal of a lower court ruling allowing Ray to have a new hearing. Ray had petitioned to have the hearing to change his plea to not guilty, and the Supreme Court decision made it possible for that hearing to take place. In addition, a special state grand jury is being empaneled to hear testimony concerning new evidence on the assassination of King. If the negotiations for imm-

unity are successful, the three mysterious men claiming to have carried out the assassination will testify.

This writer talked to Ray in a four-hour interview at the Tennessee State Prison last May--one of only two interviews Ray has granted to reporters in his six years in prison.

Ray said he was "set up as a patsy" for King's murder by a French Canadian named Raoul, an underworld character enmeshed in profitable narcotics and gun smuggling activities.

According to Ray, he met Raoul on the Montreal docks in the summer of 1967--some three months after Ray escaped from the Missouri State Prison where he was serving a 30-year sentence for armed robbery.

Raoul, Ray says, brought him to Memphis in 1968, supposedly to meet an international gun-runner and work out details of a gun smuggling scheme in South America--an operation that Raoul said would make Raoul rich.

Ray says he had no knowledge of a conspiracy to murder King. Looking back, however, he says he now realizes it was a murder conspiracy hatched by professionals.

Shown some photographs of the man believed by Ray's attorney to be the "international gun-runner" and the trigger man, Ray said he believes he saw this man twice the afternoon of King's murder--once in a beer lounge two blocks from the rooming house, later in a cafe downstairs from the rooming house. "I had the feeling that man was following me," he said.

Ray ran several errands for Raoul, then met him in a room that had been rented that afternoon. Though Ray earlier admitted renting the room, he now maintains he said that to protect Raoul. The rooming house manager, Bessie Brewer, supports Ray on this, saying he was not the man to whom she rented the room.

"Raoul told me he was going to meet this gun runner at 6 p.m. and that the gun runner would speak more freely if I was not there," Ray said. "Raoul gave me \$200 and told me to go downtown and see a picture show.

Raoul, Ray said, also instructed him to leave the white Mustang parked at the curb on the street below, only a few feet from the foot of the stairwell.

"He said the other man and he might want to use the Mustang later in the evening," Ray said. "It was about 5:20 when I reached the street below because I remembered looking at my watch. I saw a low tire on the Mustang and I saw I had plenty of time to have the tire filled and be back at the rooming house by 6."

Ray said a feeling of relief passed through him as he pulled away from the curb. At first he had thought that the man he had seen in the beer lounge--whom he vaguely recalled seeing before--might have been a federal investigator of some sort. Now he was convinced that this man was the gun-runner Raoul was supposed to meet.

He drove the Mustang to a service station about October 19, 1974 more....

three blocks away, waiting a long time for service because attendants were very busy. While an attendant was filling the low tire, Ray said he recalled seeing an ambulance go by. He looked at his watch and saw that it was about 6:05.

"I drove back, but when I got to the rooming house, the entire block was sealed off," Ray said. "Police were swarming all over the place."

"There was a policeman standing in the middle of the street. He yelled 'Get out of here' as I tried to drive and park somewhere in front of the rooming house."

Ray said he asked the policeman if he could make a U-turn (illegal under local traffic ordinances) and proceed north on South Main Street. Ray quoted the policeman as saying:

"I don't care what you do, just get out of here."

Ray said he made the U-turn and proceeded to drive south out of Memphis toward Mississippi.

"It wasn't until I almost got to Grenada, Mississippi (about 100 miles away) that I turned on the radio and heard what had happened," Ray said. "The radio broadcast mentioned 422 1/2 South Main Street (address of the rooming house) and it wasn't until then I learned I had been associated with the men who killed Dr. King."

If Ray had no knowledge of King's death, then why did he flee Memphis to Mississippi via back roads?

"I was afraid that the man whom I suspected of following me had turned out to be a federal investigator after all, and had led a raid on the rooming house to arrest Raoul and the gun runner," Ray said.

"Also, I didn't want to get caught--no matter what kind of scheme they were involved in --because I still owed the state of Missouri 30 years."

Realizing he was probably a wanted man, Ray says he financed his way to London through a series of small armed robberies. Ray was finally located and arrested in London in June, 1968, two months after the killing.

Evidence in Memphis Hearing

Witnesses for the state in the evidentiary hearing will be: Ray's former attorney, Percy Foreman, and William Bradford Huie, author of a book "He Slew the Dreamer" and numerous magazine articles on the King assassination. Both have testified in depositions that Ray acted alone and that Ray killed Dr. King.

The hearing will examine Ray's charges that:

**Ray did not make his guilty plea "voluntarily."

**Ray's former attorney, Percy Foreman, deliberately compromised Ray's right to a fair trial in order to further Huie's and his own financial successes. (Foreman and Huie had an agreement that Foreman's legal fees would be paid by sales of Huie's books and income from a film to which both had film rights).

**Foreman withheld evidence proving Ray's innocence from both Ray and the state, and insisted to Ray that the state had an "air-tight case" against him and that he would die in the electric chair if he went to trial.

**Foreman continued to deal with Huie even after telling Ray that Huie had compromised Ray's rights to a fair trial by an article published in Look magazine.

**Huie wrote Foreman in December, 1968, saying it would be in Ray's financial interest to plead guilty, because this would insure financial success of "He Slew the Dreamer." A book about the man who did not kill Dr. King would not sell, Ray quotes Huie as saying.

**Foreman assured Ray he would get a new trial after he pleaded guilty and accepted a negotiated sentence, and promised that if he did not get a new trial, Foreman would see to it that he got a pardon when John Jay Hooker Jr., son of Foreman's law associate, was elected governor of Tennessee.

"I was brow beaten, badgered and bribed into pleading guilty," Ray said. "My mental state bordered on insanity as I was kept awake by lights on at all times in my cell--for 24 hours at a time. I only managed to grab a few minutes of sleep at a time, and my nervous and irritable state prevented me from making any rational decisions about my fate."

Foreman denies these allegations. In an unsigned deposition taken by the State Attorney-General, Foreman says Ray is the assassin, calling him a "racist who wanted recognition and praise from his old inmates back at Jefferson City (site of the Missouri State Prison.)"

However, Foreman announced on Thursday, Oct. 2, that he will not be able to appear at the Memphis hearing because of a heavy court docket in Houston, Texas.

Judge McRae has ruled that Foreman cannot be compelled to appear, on grounds that Habeas Corpus is technically a civil proceeding.

Ray's attorneys think that Foreman's failure to appear voluntarily will help Ray win a new trial in the Tennessee courts.

McRae has granted Ray's attorneys access to Foreman's file in the Ray case, Huie's financial records on the sales of his book, and the state's records of evidence it had planned to present if Ray had gone to trial in 1969.

Asst. Atty. Gen Henry Haille, who opposed the broad discovery powers McRae granted to Ray's attorneys, said Ray's hearing will probably be the longest evidentiary hearing in legal history.

"It will be a matter of retrying an entire state criminal case in federal court -- under the guise of an evidentiary hearing."

McRae replies that a full review of the evidence is called for.

"The appellate court ordered a full and fair hearing on all matters pertaining to whether Ray's plea was voluntary," Mc Rae said. "The very issue the high court asked to be decided lies at the heart of the evidence Ray's attorneys are seeking to discover."

- 30 -

\$

PLEASE PAY BACK BILLS. WE'RE IN DESPERATE NEED.

GOVERNMENT CONVICTS 4 WOUNDED KNEE DEFENDANTS;
MORE TRIALS SCHEDULED

LINCOLN, Nebraska (LNS)--Despite perjury by federal officers, evidence purposefully lost by the government, and other indications of governmental misconduct, four Wounded Knee defendants were convicted on October 17 of conspiracy to interfere with federal officers.

"I believe it is quite enlightening that such a conviction is handed down in a case where Indian men are on trial; men who believe in defending the rights of their Indian people. These are the people this racist government would rather kill--like at Wounded Knee--or put in jail," said Mark Fleury, one of the defendants.

Fleury, Larry Johns, Colin Wesaw and Reginald Dodge were accused of conspiracy to interfere with federal officers and assault. They are the first convictions in the massive government prosecution of those who participated in the Wounded Knee takeover. More than 130 people have been charged with crimes in connection with the 1973 occupation.

All the other convictions the government has obtained so far stemmed from protests in Custer, South Dakota following the fatal stabbing of Wesley Bad Heart Bull by a white businessman.

"Although these are the first convictions from Wounded Knee, there will be many more unless the American people demand an end to this attempt to imprison Indians fighting for what is theirs," the Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee (WKLD/OC) stated. "It is up to the American people whether there will be more government victories in this country's longest war."

The four were arrested on April 27, the day Buddy Lamont, who participated in the takeover, was killed by a U.S. marshall. The government has been particularly diligent in prosecuting charges arising from that day.

The four were on their way into Wounded Knee, carrying medical supplies, when they were captured about ten miles from the village on the Pine Ridge reservation. Although most people picked up that far from the village were simply escorted off the reservation, the four were arrested by Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) police.

Their guns and their back-packs, which contained the medical supplies, were taken from them. The BIA testified in court that it had turned the guns in on April 28, while the FBI claimed that the guns were turned in on April 29.

"There was a conflict in dates," pointed out a member of the WKLD/OC. "One or the other must have been perjuring themselves." In addition, the government claims to have lost the back-packs of medical supplies the group was carrying in.

Judge Warren K. Urbom, who tried the case without a jury, "was not willing to deal with governmental misconduct in the case," said the WKLD/OC member. The guilty verdict was unexpected. The reason the defense chose to have Urbom hear the case without a jury was that he had previously shown some fairness towards Wounded Knee defendants and a willingness to listen to technical legal arguments.

And, as a defense committee member put it,

"No one was going to try their luck at a jury trial, especially with the prejudice against Indians and the pre-trial publicity against the Wounded Knee defendants."

The four convicted people will not be sentenced until after the hearing on the 1868 treaty between the U.S. government and the Sioux Nation which is scheduled for December 16. The defense has pointed out in several trials that the U.S. government has violated the treaty, which according to its provisions should still be legally in force. The hearing will take place before Urbom.

* * *

Another Wounded Knee trial began October 21. Richard Gaurnier, who is charged with cattle rustling, is being tried by Judge Urbom.

* * *

John Carlson, another of the defendants in the Custer cases, has been sentenced to three years in prison. He was originally charged with six offences including conspiracy and arson. He faced six life sentences on these charges because of "habitual offender" provisions in the laws. Knowing about South Dakota courts and juries--jury surveys by the defense team have shown that it is impossible for Wounded Knee and Custer defendants to get a fair trial anywhere in South Dakota--Carlson plea bargained. He pled guilty to arson of the courthouse in exchange for a three year sentence.

Dennis Banks and Russell Means also face Custer charges, which will also carry with them the "habitual offender" provisions.

* * *

The first of the cases stemming from the protests following the police assault on spectators in the Sioux Falls court house ordered by Judge Joseph Bottum, will begin November 4 before Judge John Wildes. The assault took place at the trial of Custer defendants Sarah Bad Heart Bull, Robert High Eagle, Kenneth Dahl and David Hill after spectators refused to rise as a sign of respect for the judge. Hill's case later had to be separated from the others because he was so badly injured by the courtroom marshalls.

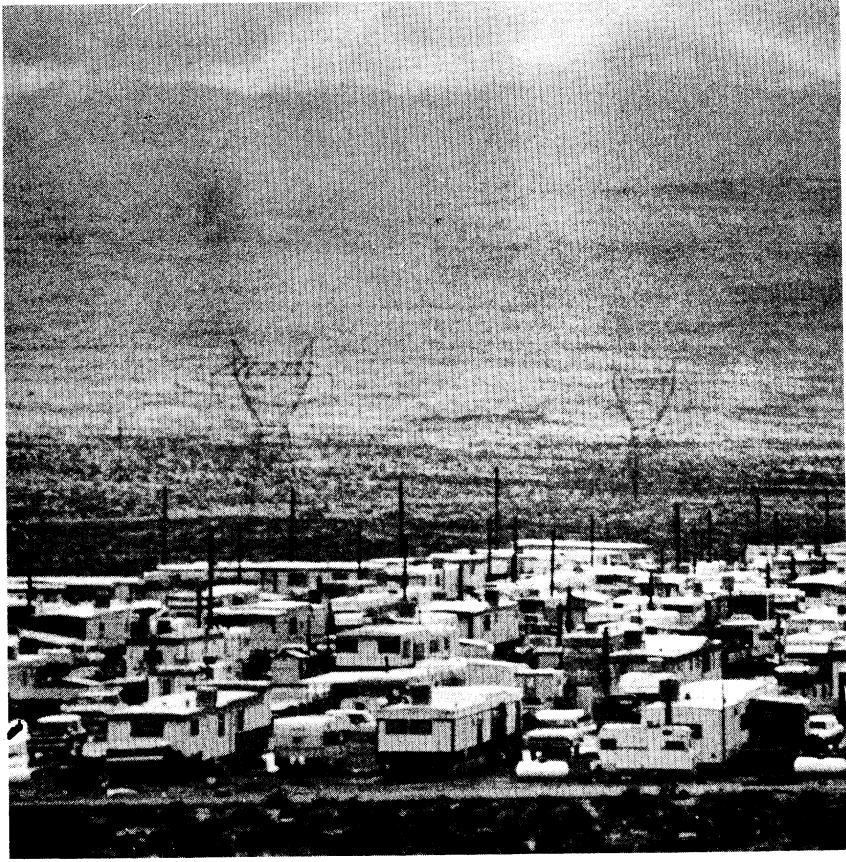
The first of the Sioux Falls defendants, Al Cooper, who was outside the courthouse, is charged with injury to a public building. The defense has filed a motion for a change of venue because of prejudicial publicity in the area.

//////////////////////////////////³⁰//////////////////////////////////

ROLL YOUR WAY TO JAIL

MADISON HEIGHTS, Mich. (LNS)--In Madison Heights, Michigan, a town of 40,000 people, the City Council recently approved a motion requiring purchasers of cigarette rolling papers to show identification. It also requires merchants to record the names of everyone buying such papers.

The measure was introduced by council member Loren King, who says the law is designed to discourage marijuana smokers, since they are among the primary buyers of rolling papers. Failure to register as a buyer of the papers is punishable by a \$100 fine and 30 days in jail. -30-



How to beat the Clemency Board. By the people who beat the Draft Board.

It's no wonder that only a handful of men have turned themselves in under the Ford "clemency" program.

The program is punitive, inequitable, and contrary to the spirit of amnesty. It penalizes many who have committed no crime under present law. It subjects participants to possible self-incrimination and double jeopardy, and denies them due process of law and a speedy trial. Its loyalty oath is demeaning. Its "clemency discharge" is stigmatizing. It fails to provide legal representation to those whose lives are subject to its ruling.

In many ways, the program is worse than no amnesty at all. But it can be beat.

How we beat the draft. During the 1960's, the American Civil Liberties Union helped literally thousands of men to obtain deferments and exemptions, by challenging the tyrannical power of draft boards in the courts. Many of the rights we helped win during that period can be used to win freedom for men now underground or in exile. For example, the Supreme Court ruled that the beliefs of a conscientious objector need not be "religious." If you can show that you did not seek C.O. status because of the religion rule, or if your claim for C.O. exemption was denied without a statement of

reasons, you can very likely be cleared now. Or if your draft board moved you to the top of its induction list as punishment for political activity, you may be cleared on the grounds that your induction was illegal.

You wouldn't go into court without a lawyer; don't go into the clemency program without one, either. There are thousands of draft resisters who have no indictments outstanding against them; thousands of others have grounds for having their cases dismissed; thousands more have good legal defenses against the charges. Many of them have better options than submitting to the clemency program. Some of them have options within the program. All of them need expert legal advice.

Turn to us before you turn yourself in. The ACLU is offering legal help to all draft resisters, military deserters, and veterans with "bad" discharges. Special offices have already been set up in Indianapolis, Indiana for military deserters (telephone 317-635-8259); in Washington, D.C. for veterans with "bad" discharges (telephone 202-659-1138); and in New York City for all other types of cases (telephone 212-725-1222).

Don't turn yourself in to anyone—not the Presidential Clemency Board, the

Justice Department, the military or Selective Service—until you check with one of these offices or the ACLU office in your community (or your own lawyer if you have one). Your case will be handled confidentially by a person trained to evaluate your problem and indicate the best course of action. If you need information about the current status of the case against you, we'll research it for you. If you can't afford a lawyer, we'll get you one—free.

Who's footing this bill? The ACLU has set aside as large a portion of its strained resources as possible to get this program started in a hurry. The volunteer services of hundreds of experienced lawyers, many of whom previously handled ACLU draft and military cases, are making these limited funds go a long way. But additional money is urgently required so that no one in need of help will be turned away. If you would like to share the burden of bringing home the young men who have spent years of their lives in exile, in prison, or in hiding because of their principled opposition to the unconstitutional and immoral war in Southeast Asia, you can help by sending a contribution as quickly as possible.

American Civil Liberties Union
22 East 40th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

TOP: Ad offering free legal counseling to men facing Ford's "clemency" program. The ACLU project would like to keep track of distribution, so papers that reprint this are asked to notify Ellen Azorin, ACLU, 22 E. 40 St., New York, N.Y. 10016 or (212) 924-7800.

BOTTOM RIGHT: Mobile home park in Arizona.
THIS CAN GO WITH STORY ABOUT TWO MOBILE HOME
PARKS IN OHIO WHO HAVE ORGANIZED A RENT
STRIKE, THAT WAS IN THE LAST PACKET (#649).
CREDIT: Alan Copeland/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Press conference in Paris of
released South Vietnamese political prisoners.
From right to left: Ton That Lap, an inter-
pretor, Vo Nhu Lanh(talking), and Nguyen Long.
THIS GOES WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 2.
CREDIT: Rosette Coryell/LNS



THANKS TO THE FOLKS AT BELL TELEPHONE FOR THIS CARTOON IDEA

INTERPRET ORDER

WHEREAS it appears to me, on the recommendation of the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, that for securing the preservation of the peace and the maintenance of order in Northern Ireland, it is expedient that

Kevin Mary Patrick HARRIS,
41 Gwynn Street,
Belfast,

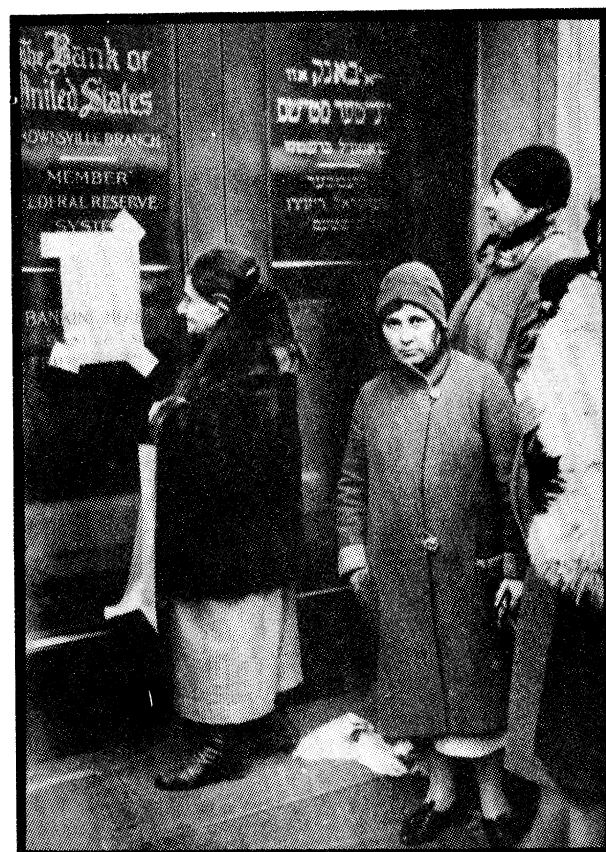
who is suspected of having acted or being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the preservation of the peace and the maintenance of order in Northern Ireland, should be interned.

SO 1. The said Kevin Mary Patrick HARRIS, Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Act (Northern Ireland) 1922, and the Statute in that behalf amended, and of all other powers he lawfully may use, do hereby order that the said

Kevin Mary Patrick HARRIS

shall be interned in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Kevin Mary Patrick HARRIS



TOP: Cartoon about Ford and Rockefeller's relationship.

CREDIT: RISING UP ANGRY/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Photo of bank depositors arriving at the doors of one of the 57 branches of the Bank of U.S., December 11, 1930. They found "Closed" signs which marked the largest bank failure up to that time. Then the money was not insured so depositors lost all their money.

THIS GOES WITH THE STORY IN THE LAST PACKET (#650) ABOUT THE FAILURE OF FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK.

This is from a 1933 copy of FORTUNE. CREDIT: LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: An internment form for a man in Northern Ireland in 1971. Men and women continue to be interned without trial. There have been recent demonstrations against internment, and a few prisons containing internees have been set on fire and destroyed.

THIS GOES WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 1.

CREDIT: P. Michael O'Sullivan